



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the basket willow (by W. F. Hubbard) and Bulletin 53 to the occurrence, soil-requirements and cultivation of the chestnut in southern Maryland. Both papers are well written and must prove very useful.—In the St. Louis World's Fair the Bureau of Forestry has made an outdoor exhibit including a demonstration forest nursery, covering about one fifth of an acre of ground. This valuable exhibit has been made still more valuable by the publication of a descriptive circular (No. 31) in which the plan of the work is clearly explained.—Professor Stanley Coulter and H. B. Dorner have published a handy 'Key to the Genera of the Forest Trees of Indiana,' based chiefly upon leaf characters. It makes a twelve-page pamphlet, which should be very useful to foresters and others interested in trees.—We may close these notes on trees by a reference to a curious book which has lately come to hand, 'The Tree Doctor,' by John Davy. In a book of 87 pages and 167 half-tone photographs, the author gives us a medley of sense and nonsense, good practical advice and suggestion, and wild theorizing, in English which is often quite as unorthodox as his science. The author evidently knows how to grow and care for trees, but he has not succeeded very well in telling us how he does it.

CHARLES E. BESSEY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

MR. ERNST C. MEYER, U. S. Deputy Consul at Chemnitz, writes as follows to the Department of Commerce and Labor in regard to the relative part taken by private initiative and state aid in industrial education in Germany:

It was quite uniformly true that in the establishment of industrial schools private initiative took the lead. The state generally held back until the private schools had proved their usefulness. Then followed a state subsidy and a general supervisory power, and finally most of the industrial schools of higher rank passed over entirely into the hands of the state. The German deserves great credit for his enterprise and discerning powers in the field of industrial education. Many important trade and commercial schools of to-

day were, at the time of their establishment by private individuals, attacked as wild fantasies. Not infrequently state aid was refused, and the individual was compelled to make the best of his own educational views until time vindicated his course. It is not too much to say that to private enterprise probably belongs the greatest credit in the development of Germany's unrivaled system of industrial schools. It was the chambers of commerce, the commercial organizations, the special trade organizations, the guilds, public-spirited benefactors, and men of wide educational discerning powers that contributed most in the construction of the splendid system of industrial schools.

Nor can this reasonably be interpreted as a criticism against the attitude assumed by the state. Records show that this attitude from the first, though not aggressive, was not hostile or condemning, but highly favorable to the establishment of industrial schools. It was probably great wisdom on the part of the state to avoid criticism at a time when criticism against industrial schools was particularly severe, to hold back and let private enterprise prove the value and efficiency of the schools before extending its own powerful aid and protection. To-day every government in the Empire is intensely interested in the welfare of the industrial schools. The time of experimentation as to their value is past. It is now a question of how most economically, most efficiently, and most rapidly to further develop these schools. Though private initiative in the early days broke the way, the state is to-day not delinquent in following out the advantages of early private experience.

The various governments exercise a powerful influence over the organization and work of the industrial schools and the dispensation of their subsidies. The allowance of a subsidy is generally conditioned upon the meeting of certain requirements in organization, entrance requirements, curriculum and grade of work. Schools which conform to the stipulated requirements enjoy financial aid, while others are assured of like aid as soon as the demands of the state are met. By this means it has been possible to introduce great uni-

formity into the numerous private institutions. The adopted standards are maintained and enforced by the state through an efficient system of inspection. Lagging institutions are threatened with the withdrawal of their subsidies, while efficient work receives recommendation. The public is kept informed of the entrance requirements, work, aims and discipline of the schools through the systematic publication of complete catalogues. Every industrial school, from the lowest trade school to the technical high schools, annually issues its courses of study, entrance requirements, tuition fees, final examination regulations, disciplinary codes, and all other matter of interest and importance to those who contemplate sending their sons or daughters to a trade school. Where a strict discipline is maintained, and no academic freedom permitted, as in all the lower trade schools, the catalogues invariably contain all the school statutes regulating the conduct of students in attendance. Special notice is given to parents that by sending their son to the school they imply an agreement to abide by the disciplinary code of the institution which, while not over severe, is generally quite rigorous and keeps the young student within strict bounds of life.

*THE JOHNSTON SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.*

THESE scholarships, of which there are three, known as the Henry E. Johnston, the James Buchanan Johnston and the Henry E. Johnston, Jr., scholarships, were founded by Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, of Washington, formerly of Baltimore, in memory of her husband and her two sons. They are awarded annually by the trustees on the recommendation of the academic council. The stipend of each scholarship is the income of thirty thousand dollars. They are offered primarily to young men who have given evidence of the power of independent research. The holders will be expected to devote themselves to study and to research in their chosen subjects, though they may be required to do some teaching. Candidates for the scholarships must make application in writing, to the president

of the Johns Hopkins University before the first of May. The application must be accompanied by such evidence of the candidate's fitness as he may be able to present. The president will refer the papers to the academic council, by whom the nomination will be made to the board of trustees, at their meeting in June. Holders of the scholarships may not engage in teaching elsewhere. The scholars will be appointed for one year, but if their work should prove satisfactory, they will generally be reappointed. Applications for the present year will be received up to January, 1905.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ON November 2 the president of the New York Historical Society announced the gift of about \$200,000 towards the erection of the new building of the society, on ground already owned by them at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets and Central Park, West, New York. The foundations for the central portions of the new building are already constructed, costing some \$70,000, and with the money in the treasury, \$92,000, available for the new building, work has now been begun to erect a thoroughly modern building for the housing of the treasures of this society. The donor desired his name to be withheld, but the papers announce that it is Mr. Henry Dexter, who was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum, and his gift, \$150,000 in cash and about \$50,000 worth of granite, is in memory of his son, Orrando Dexter, who was killed in the Adirondacks. The society is one hundred years old on November 20, and this gift places it in a position where it can progress in its work in a more satisfactory manner than before. Few people know that this society possesses one of the finest art galleries in America, and a collection of Egyptian antiquities which Miss Amelia B. Edwards pronounced as the finest outside of Egypt and surpassing them in some lines. Of old New York history they are unsurpassed, but working quietly, their collection is overlooked except by the expert.